DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

A Much-Needed Addition to the Executive Branch-Its Wide Much-Needed Addition to the Executive Branch—Its Wide Scope Will Include Everything Pertaining to Our Industrial

Activities.

By CAPT HENRY A CASTIF Auditor for the Post Office Department.

By CAPT. HENRY A. CASTLE, Auditor for the Post Office Department.

The establishment of a new Executive pionship of the bill could not have fallen Department in our Government is an event so rare and significant that it may begrudge the just award of merit which properly be classed as a mile-stone in our National progress. The Republic first started out with only three Executive Deartments-the State, War and Treasury. Cabinet. A brief resume of the establishment of all the present Departments may

THE ORIGINAL DEPARTMENTS.

Only three Departments existed during the first decade of the operation of the United States Government under the Constitution. The first was known as the Department of Foreign Affairs, and was created July 27, 1789, but by act of Sept. 15, 1789, the name was changed to that of Department of State. This Department was originally vested, under the direction of the President, with jurisdiction over foreign, diplomatic, and consular affairs, and was in 1793 given jurisdiction over the matter of patents for useful inventions, which it retained until 1849. when the Interior Department was created. The next Department was the War Department, which was created by the act of Aug. 7, 1789, and was originally vested with jurisdiction, under the direction. tion of the President, over both military and naval affairs. Its jurisdiction over naval affairs it retained until April 30, 1798, when the Navy Department was created: its.jurisdiction over land grants was transferred to the Treasury Depart-ment in 1789 and 1796, and its jurisdiction over Indian affairs was transferred to the Interior Department in 1849. The next was the Treasury Department. Sent. 2, 1789. It was originally vested with jurisdiction over the financial and fiscal effairs of the Government, with the collection and constant of the collection. lection and expenditure of the public revenue, and also with jurisdiction over the sale of public lands, which it retained until the Interior Department was created. THE LATER DEPARTMENTS.

The next Department established was the Navy Department, created by the act of April 30, 1798, and vested with jurisdiction over naval affairs. The Interior Department was established by the ect of March 3, 1849. It was originally given jurisdiction over patents for in-ventions, over the land-office business of the Government, over Indian affairs, over pensions, over the census, over the ac-counts of the officers of United States Courts, and over public buildings, In 1789 a Post-office with a Postmaster-General was established. May 8, 1894, a General Post-office was established, and, finally, June 8, 1872, the Post-office Depart-ment was authorized as one of the Executive Departments. By the act of June 22, 1870, the Department of Justice was created, with the Attorney-General at its head. By the net of May 15, 1862, the Bureau of Agriculture was created, which by the act of Feb. 9, 1889, was changed into an Executive Department, with a Secretary of Agriculture, who thus became a member of the Cabinet. HOW THE ADDITIONS WERE MADE.

It will be seen from the foregoing state ment that the Government in 1789 really distributed its public business among five distinct branches—practically five De-partments—the State, War, Treasury, Post-office, and Department of Justice. It is true that in the cases of the Post-office Department and the Department of Justice, they did not become full defend Justice they did not become full-fledged
Departments until a much later day; but
or elected has been honored by his incumthe foundation of the postal business was assigned to the Postmaster-General, and the judicial business to the Attorney-General as separate and distinct branches of citizens. Unpretentious and retiring in disposition, he possesses an immerse fund disposition, he possesses an immerse fund As a practical question, then, there has really been only an addition of two Departments—that of the Interior and Agriculture—within a period of 111 years. It will be noted that the Interior Department naturally and inevitably arose from an extraordinary accumulation of public busiss in the other Departments of the

RESPONSE TO A PUBLIC DEMAND. But there is a demand for more. In must be apparent to anyone who gives the subject the least thought that there is an urgent demand for the establishment of a Department of the public service to have the charge of and to aid in our industrial development, and to secure us better and more extensive markets shroad This fact is now, and has for many years, been recognized by all the principal commercial bodies throughout the country, and there seems to be an urgent demand throughout the industrial world for such a Depart-ment. Most of the other great Governments of the world have a Department of this kind. The United States, in order to be on a footing of equality and in order to be fully equipped to enter the competitive field with the strongest nations, ought to take a lesson from and be guided by

WHAT THE BILL ACCOMPLISHES. The present bill is supposed to take from various Departments, Bureaus and Divisions whose functions concern the commerce of the country and organize the Treasury, the Interior and some other Departments, Bureaus whose functions are not af all or only remotely connected with the main purposes of those Depart-ments, but which have been erected from time to time and have had to be given shelter somewhere. Unfortunately several of the existing Bureaus which properly belong in a Department of Commerce were stricken from the bill in the course of its progress and are left attached to their old moorings. In the course of time, however, they will undoubtedly be transferred to the new Department. The Bureau of Labor will nominally become a branch of the Department of Commerce, but will in fact be practically as independ-ent as heretofore. The Interstate Com-merce Commission, also independent, will remain so in spite of the desire of the House to put it under the new Department. This appears to be a wise if not an entirely logical arrangement, at least for the time being. The Department will include a Bureau of Corporation exercise the same oversight over industrial concerns as the Interstate Commerce Commission exercises over transportation

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON, THE FATHER OF THE MEASURE.

The original Department of Commerce proposition was introduced by Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, but on his promotion to the Chair of the Senate made vacant by Vice-President Roosevelt's transfer to the White House, the duty of perfecting the measure and champion-ing it in committees, on the floor of the enste, in conference, etc., devolved on mator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota. It has been a work of more than three years, occupying much time and entailing great labor, but it has finally been consumlabor, but it has finally been consummated in a manner reasonably satisfactory, no doubt, to the Senator himself, and, upon the whole, much more satisfactory to the public at large than was the deft handiwork of its original author. Senator Nelson scored a splendid victory in securing the adoption of his amendment

An intimate personal acquaintance and cordial affiliation in political matters with In connection with these there were, for administrative purposes, a Postmaster writer to fully appreciate this splendid triumph of his statesmanship and to unfor whom, however, were members of the writer to fully appreciate this splendid triumph of his statesmanship and to unfeignedly rejoice in the honor which comes to him. No more sturdily bonest, clear-headed, keenly-intelligent man is to be found in the public service today the senior Senator from Minnesota, whose whole career from an immigrant boy through all grades of pronotion to the highest place attainable by him is a gratifying illustration of the magnificent the present Congress. possibilities of American citizenship.

THE CAREER OF SENATOR NELSON. Knute Nelson was born in Norway Feb. 2, 1843; was brought to the United States by his widowed mother when six years old, and was reared under her watchful care in the State of Wisconsin. Like Abraham Lincoln his environment was humble, but was the cradle of manly virtues. When 18 years old he enlisted as a private soldier in the 4th Wis., and served with credit during the war, being wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hud-son, La., in June, 1863. Returning to Wisconsin after his service closed, he was educated at the State University, admitted to the bar in 1867, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868-'69. Removing to Minnesota in July, 1871, he became a member of the State Senate in 1875, where he served four years, promptly attaining high rank among numerous able and much older men in that important body. He was elected a member of Congress from Minnesota in 1882, and served three terms, retiring voluntarily and against the protests of his constituty attaining high rank among numerous Minnesota in 1895, and reelected in 1901. Besides filling these distinguished public positions, he has served as Prosecuting Attorney, Regent of the State University, and in other important capacities. Every position to which he has been appointed



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU. Secretary of the new Department o Commerce

disposition, he possesses an immense fund

was given by a Senator from the West on the occasion of the celebration of Senator Nelson's 60th birthday a few evenings since. This colleague gave a graphic de-scription of the enactment of the present bankruptcy law a few years ago. Sena-tor Hoar, of Massachusetts, Chairman of none of these Departments have we any bureau or division of the public service to which is committed the supervision of the manufacturing and mining industries of the country—two very important branches of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. In view of our industrial life, in view of our industrial life. great progress and development in manu-far as human foresight could frame it. facturing industries, which now far exceed the ability to supply our own wants, dence on the part of its authors, but when and in view of the urgent necessity of securing more extensive markets abroad, it quietly arose, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to substitute a bill which he had prepared, and which was so manifestly superior to that pro-posed by the Committee that it was corpossed by the Committee that it was col-dially accepted, passed by the Senate al-most without alteration, became the law of the land, and has worked so well that

of the land, and has worked so well that in the five or six years of its operation scarcely a single important amendment has been required.

In the bankruptcy legislation, as in his last exploit in the Department of Commerce bill and in many other episodes of his Senatorial career, Mr. Nelson has demonstrated his signal ability, his ready grasp of great questions, his wide legal attainments, and has taken high rank among his eminent colleagues for absoattanments, and has taken high rank among his eminent colleagues for absolute reliability and unfailing usefulness.

Senator Nelson is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, a true veteran of the rank and file of the Union army, proud of his youthful service, and in thorough sympathy with all the just demands of the survivors of the war.

THE OLD BUREAU TRANSFERRED. The bill has become a law and the Department of Commerce and Labor goes in-to operation with Hon, George B. Cortelyou as Secretary. It authorizes the transfer of Bureaus by the President, pro-viding that Statistical Bureaus may be viding that Statistical Bureaus may be transferred from every Executive Department, except the Department of Agriculture, and the intent in specifying from what Departments transfers may be made is to prevent the transfer of either the Iuter-State Commerce Commission or the Bureau of Statistics of the Agricultural Department. Besides the new Bureaus of created, the new Department will consist for the Agricultural Department. created, the new Department will consis

The Department of Labor:

The Light-house Board and the Light ouse establishment;

The Steamboat Inspection Service;
The Bureau of Navigation;
The Bureau of Standards;
The Coast and Geodetic Survey;
The Commissioner-General of Immigration; Commissioners of Immigration, the

Bureau of Immigration and the Immigra tion Service;
The Bureau of Statistics of the Trea-

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treatury Department;

The Shipping Commissioners;
The Bureau of Foreign Commerce, no in the Department of State;
The Census Bureau;
The Fish Commission.

The Fish Commission.

These Bureaus carry their present organizations and clerical force bodily into the new Department. It is simply a matter of making up rosters, reprinting stationery, etc.—the officials and clerks will remain where they are for the present, and merely transfer their allegiance to a new Department Chief.

Two entirely new Bureaus are created by the law—that of "Corporations" and that of "Manufactures."

THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

relating to the Bureau of Corporations. Upon all sides it is admitted that the plan is of great merit, and that fact was recognized a few days ago when in an authorized statement from the White House regarding the attitude of the Administration had been improved or injured. Then it was he sawthepossibilities connected with the proposed Bureau of Corporations. He believes that the plan for giving to the Bureau the same power with respect to inquiries into the workings of corporations energed in Interestate concorporations engaged in Interstate commerce that is enjoyed by the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to the railroads, cannot but be productive of great good in opening the way for obtaining valuable information. He stood for his amendment in the Commerce Commit-tee of the Senate and was able to carry the day in the conference, and secure its adoption in substantially the form it was

originally proposed by him.

It is generally conceded that the "Nelson amendment" (the provision immediately following) is the most effective Anti-Trust legislation enacted up to this time by

WHAT THIS BUREAU IS.

The law provides for a Commissioner o Corporations at \$5,000 per annum, and a Deputy Commissioner at \$3,500. The following duties are prescribed:

"The said Commissioner shall have power and authority to make, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct, and man-agement of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nathe several States and with foreign na-tions, excepting common carriers subject to 'An act to regulate commerce,' ap-proved February 4, 1887, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such com-

ents. He was elected Governor of Minne-sota in 1892, and reelected in 1894. He was elected United States Senator for ereise the same power and authority in ercise the same power and authority in respect to corporations, joint-stock companies, and combinations subject to the provisions hereof as is conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission in said 'Act to regulate commerce' and the amendments thereto in respect to common carriers so far as the same may be applicable, in-cluding the right to subpens and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evi-dence and to administer oaths.

"All the requirements, obligations, liabilities, and immunities imposed or con-ferred by said 'Act to regulate commerce and by 'An act in relation to testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion,' etc., approved February 11, 1893, supplemental to said 'Act to regulate com-merce,' shall also apply to all persons who may be subpensed to testify as witnesses or to produce documentary evidence in pursuance of the authority conferred by

this section.
"It shall also be the province and duty of said Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as shall engage in Interstate commerce or in commerce between the United States and any foreign country, including corporations engaged in insurance, and to attend to such other duties as may be bereafter provided by law."

THE BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES. The other new Bureau provided for in the law is that of Manufactures, the func-tions of which are prescribed as follows: "It shall be the province and duty of said Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the Secretary or provided by law. And all Consular officers of the United States, including Consuls-General, Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to gather and compile, from time to time, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the subjects enumer ated in section three of this Act in the countries and places to which such Con-sular officers are accredited, and to send, under the direction of the Secretary of State, reports as often as required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the information and statistics thus gathered and compiled."

HEAD OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT. Hon. George B. Cortelyou, of New York, Secretary to the President, has been appointed to the head of the new Department under the title of "Secretary of Com-merce and Labor," and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate, Feb. 16. There confirmed by the Schate, Feb. 10. There seems to be practically universal acquiescence in the fitness of this appointment and great confidence in the success of the appointee. Mr. Cortelyou is a young man appointee. Mr. Corteiyou is a young man for so important a trust—one of the youngest who has ever held a Cabinet position. He was born in the City of New York, July 26, 1862. He was educated in the public and private schools of that city, and graduated at the State Normal School of Massachusetts, at Westfield. He adopted the profession of law reporter, in which he was compressessful but sport which he was very successful, but spent four years, from 1885 to 1889, as principal of preparatory schools in New York. the latter year Mr. Cortelyou entered the public service, and has been private sec public service, and has been private sec-retary to various public officials, among them the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. In Nov., 1885, he was appointed stenographer to President Cleveland; in 1898, Assistant Secretary to President McKinley, and since April 13, 1901, he has been Secretary to the President, under both McKinley and Roosevelt.

OPENING OF A CAREER.

An interesting story is told of what wa an interesting story is told of what was probably the turning point in the fortunes of Mr. Cortelyou. One day at the close of a Cabinet meeting, in 1895, President Cleveland remarked: "I wish you gentlemen would remember that I am in n a first-class short-hand man up here. Some of you must have in the thousands of

clerks in the Departments a good mar for me."

The members of the Cabinet looked from one to another, and the first to speak was Postmaster-General Bissell: "I be-lieve I have in mind the very man you want," said he. "He is a handsome young fellow, as smart as lightning, as methodical as a machine, and a gentleman abov

cal as a machine, and a gentleman above everything."

"That's the man I want," replied Mr. Cleveland. "Where is he now?"

"The man I have in mind is a New Yorker, named Cortelyou," replied Mr. Bissell. "He is now private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell. I will send him up tomorrow."

The next day Mr. Cortelyon was to the The next day Mr. Cortelyou went to the White House with his heart in his mouth, and knowing hardly what was to come. He suited Mr. Cleveland, and has remained there are sleet.

mained there ever since. POSSIBLE OPENINGS FOR EX-UNION SOL

DIERS. The two new Bureaus created under the Department of Commerce and Labor will, undoubtedly, grow to be of great importance in our Governmental polity. In fact, their organization has been so long postponed and the demand for them has been so urgent that we may reasonably expect this growth to be phenomenally rapid. The functions of gathering information in regard to the enormous manufacturing inregard to the enormous manufacturing in-dustries of the country, widely diversified and expanding with unexampled rapidity, and the other function of gathering in-formation in regard to the organization, methods, operations, etc., of the numerous

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ALL. DISEASES BANISHED
Without Use of Drugs or Surgeon's Knife by Nature's Drugless STOP Paying Big Doctor and Medicine Bills.
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THOUSANDS RESCUED FROM THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE. NO COST WHATEVER TO LEARN THIS METHOD AND DRIVE ALL DISEASES FROM THE HUMAN BODY. EVERY WORD AS TRUE AS GOSPEL.



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An Enormous Business.

Invented and patented seven years ago, the demand has been so great that over 300,000 Cabinets were sold during the past year, and hundreds of men and women are growing rich selling them, as the makers offer splendid inducements.

It is an air-tight inclosure, a rubberwalled room in which one rests comfortably on a chair, and, with only the head outside, enjoys at home, for three cents each, all the marvelous cleansing, curative and invigorating effects of the famous Turkish, Russian, Hot Vapor Baths, medicated or perfumed, if desired, with no possibility of taking cold afterwards, or in any way weakening the system. One of Karsas' Most Prominent Physicians Sold Over \$400 Worth of

ing cold afterwards, or in any way weakening the system.

Clouds of Hot Air and Vapor surround
the entire body, stimulating the secretions,
opening the five million sweat porces, causing
profuse perspiration, drawing out of the
blood and system all the impure acids, saits
and effete matter, which, if retained, cause
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Astonishing is the Improvement In your health, feelings and complexion. It is the most remarkable invention of the twentieth century, for it makes the sick well, the weak strong, and it has done that which physicians and medicines have falled to do.

Every one knows that disease is due to the presence in the blood or vital organs of polsonous matter. The Quaker Bath eradi-eates that poison, and it is impossible for those poisons to remain in the system of a man, woman or child who properly uses the

Cabinet.

It removes all obstructions, thus allowing nature to do its best work. The blood is made pure, rich and healthy. Gives it a free course through the human system, thus giving the tissues new and fresh nourishment, and, after a short treatment of this method, old men and women gain their normal strength, emaclated individuals recover their lost flesh, aches, pains and congestion disappear and a new human being develops from, in many cases, total wrecks.

Understand, we don't ask you to take our word for it, although we enjoy the highest reputation in the financial world, are responsible. Send for it and try it for thirly days, and you'll be surprised and delighted. Thousands of remarkable letters have been "I doctored and doctored with no benefit." days, and you is a supersonable letters have been written the makers from users, referring to the care of various diseases after doctors and medicines had failed, a few of which we print here, which will be interesting to

hose who suffer. Famous Physicians

gigantic corporations now in existence

hereafter to be formed, must absorb the energies of many intelligent employees. Provision must be made for the appoint-

services of many special agents, corre-spondents and experts on statistics or ac-

ounts, in collecting and tabulating the in-

ormation required.

Undoubtedly the services of ex-Union

soldiers could be utilized to a great extent in this congenial work, and thousands of them can readily be found who possess ev-

ery required qualification. Our comrades will, therefore, feel a lively special interest in the inauguration of these enterprises, and with the friendly feeling which now

exists in Congress and in Administration

circles they ought to be able to secure their full share of any desirable appointments

for which they are qualified. If it be possible that any considerable number of worthy veterans can become identified

with this new and promising enterprise, it

MAIL CARRIERS.

Uniforms and Equipment of Employees. -- An

Exhibit at the Post Office Museum.

An entertaining feature of the De

Letter Office Museum is a series of life-size figures showing the uniforms and equipment of the mail carriers of several

nations. The Porto Rican carrier is mounted on a diminutive donkey. On each

side of the animal, in the position usually occupied by panniers, are suspended two

blonde young man clad in a uniform of navy blue with a plentitude of brass lace and buttons, and a navy cap of the same color having on its front a design in red

color having on its front a design in red and gold of a crown and trumpet.

andals tied to his ankles by coarse

is left arm bearing the inscription, "Tele

graph Messenger.

The French carrier, clad in his dark

and regard of a patriotic people.

Believe in and recommend it. Alice B. Stock-ham, M. D., Chicago, says of those famous Thermal Baths.

John H. Shauca, Mariboro, N. J., writes:
"I doctored and doctored with no benefit.
Four years ago the examining physician at
the Long Branch Hospital told me I had that
incurable disease, locomotor ataxia, and
would never be well again. I read of the wonderful cures of the Quaker Cabinet decided to try it. Used it several weeks and am to-day well and strong, and better than for years. No pains, no aches. Take no medicine. It is certainly a godsend to me. Am fifty-four years old."

Gen. Booth Opens the Senate With Prayer. Gen. Booth, the great Salvation Army eader, opened the Senate with prayer the ment of these employees in deficiency bills yet to be introduced during the present session. The first force will naturally be small, but we may look for an early ex-tension. Both Bureaus will require the first morning after he arrived in Washington. The Chaplain of the Senate gets \$900 a year for a minute and a half of prayer six mornings in the week for an average of five months in the year. Gen. Booth evidently thought it was his last chance at the Senate sinners, and he gave ton. The Chaplain of the Senate gets Public Buildings and Grounds of the Dis-

It is important to know that the

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scintien, ezzema, scrofula, piles, dropsy, blood and skin diseases, liver and kidney troubles, Reduces obesity. Spiendid for children.

It Will Cure a Hard Cold

These Cabinets and Says:

Gentlemen:—I have been selling the Quaker Vapor and Hot Air Cabinets for

home use for several months. I have used

chance at the Senate sinners, and he gave him particularly, and who is a very Chesthem exactly seven minutes of prayerful terfield of politeness and epitome of cour-Gen. Booth looks like one of the old son, to be forever at the President's side Viking kings. He is tall, and rather and to introduce to time all the notables sparely built, but he has a magnificent who come along. On consistence of States lead on his square, slightly stooping shoulders, and his clear, fine features are such as artists like to depict on cameos.

His long locks are slightly curly and snow-white, and his long beard matches his hair. He looked very picturesque, as he stood beside the President of the Senate, clad in plain black broadcloth of exquisitey fine texture, while peeping from the rout of it was a bright red silk shirt, over which no vest was worn, and lettered in The Senators got very tired before the old General finished. He isn't an oretor, and he had a bad cold, and his prayer was not at all of the magnetic kind. In fact,

which no vest was worn, and lettered in gold.

Col. Bingham, by virtue of this particular of the Senators got very tired before the old General finished. He isn't an orritor, and he had a bad cold, and his prayer was not at all of the magnetic kind. In fact, a way, and if any man speaks offensively, this officer finds it his duty to quietly ask or three places in his prayer seemed to point to a quitting place, and Senators made ready to sit down, only to have to straighten up again, as Gen. Booth happened to think of something else he want. To col. Bingham, by virtue of this particular set of them most unpleasant. If people get disorderly at these affairs, he is supposed to have them ordered taken as to prohibit the use of an artificial as to prohibit the use of an artificial as to prohibit the use of an artificial as the prohibit the use of an artificial as to prohibit the use of an artificial as the people get disorderly at these affairs, he is supposed to have them ordered taken as been introduced in Congress for many years, and has passed one House, that has failed to pass the other. It is now again in Congress, but so modified in the Senate and again in the House, that the original bill can scarcely be recognized.

What the mained soldiers want is the point to a quitting place, and Senators made ready to sit down, only to have to straighten up again, as Gen. Booth hap-pened to think of something else he want-ed to give information about. The members of the House came over and lined up around the walls, and the galleries were packed. In the Vice-Presidential clumsy-looking leather trunks, in which box in the mail is carried.

The Swiss carrier is represented by a prayer. box in the gallery, Col. Booth-Tucker, the General's son-in-law, stood throughout the

Death of Rear-Admiral Wildes.

Rear-Admiral Frank Wildes died Feb. on the steamship China, upon which e was returning to the United States. The Japanese letter carrier wears a great cape, a peculiar-looking hat, similar to those worn by Filipino soldiers, and He was born in Massachusetts, in 1843, and appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860, graduating in time to see some the time of the war of the rebellion. At the time of the Spanish war he was in command of the Boston, of Dewey's fleet, but had been ordered relieved by Captain The French carrier, clad in his dark blue uniform, trimmed with red and having brass buttons, could easily be mistaken for a private in the United States Regular Engineer Corps. On the front of the military cap is a rosette in the tri-color of the French Republic. His mail is carried in an odd-looking satchel with compartments. B. P. Lamberton, who had arrived to take his place. He was so anxious to take part in the war that he begged Dewey not to compel him to give up his ship. Dewey finally arranged the matter by appointing The Canadian carrier is attired in a uni-form very similar to that worn by the French, with the addition of a design on Lamberton Chief of Staff, and allowing Wildes to remain in command. He was dvanced five numbers for good conducat Manila Bay, and became a Rear-Ad-miral in 1901. His health had been bad The town postman of India is clad in a white linen suit surmounted by a blue-and-red turban. The camel postman of India for some time, but it was not suppo that he was in such a dangerous condi tion, and the Department intended to or-der him to duty as Commandant of the is shown as a semi-nude native mounted on a camel, with mail packs hanging on either side of the animal. Puget Sound Navy Yard. either side of the animal.

The exhibit of the mail carriers of the United States embraces the city carrier in his familiar uniform of gray; the Western mounted mail carrier, a typical cowboy, with wide sombrero, leather trousers, big spurs and a brace of Colt 45's strapped to his belt, and a dog-team used for carrying the mails in the frigid climate of Northern Michigan. The carrier is a sturdy Indian clad in furs and wearing snowshoes. His team comprises three

An Easy Way to Make Money. I have made \$560,00 in 80 days selling Dishwashers. I did my housework at the same washers. I did my housework at the same time. I don't canvass. People come or send for the Dish-washers. I handle the Mound City Dish-washer. It is the best on the market. It is lovely to sell. It washes and dries the dishes perfectly in two minutes. Every lady who sees it wants one. I will devote all my future time to the business and expect to clear 44.00.00 this year. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. Write for particulars to the Mound City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. W. B. snowshoes. His team comprises three stout dogs attached tandem to a queer-looking aled to which the mail sacks are

Two Treatments.

J. D. Archambean, Ferry, Mo., writes: "My mether had been suck for 10 years with heart and kidney troubles. She was in hed when the Quaker Cabinet arrived. She took two baths, and it was wonderful to see the They assert positively, and their statements are backed by thousands of letters from persons of influence, that this Cabinet will cure nervous troubles, debility, purify the blood, beautify the skin, and cure rheumatism (they offer \$50 reward for a case not relieved). Cures the most obstinate cases of women's ailments, in grippe, sieeplessness, neuralgia, malaria, hendaches, gout, scintlen econom screening olies drovery blood scintlen econom screening olies drovery blood improvement. She says she feels like a new person, and is to-day enjoying better health than ever before." Cures Catarrh and Kidney Disease.

J. A. Whetsel, Columbus, O., 743 Dennison Ave., writes: "I have been troubled with catarrh for years. Was down with kidney disease when your Cabinet came. Since using it I have improved so much in health that it is surprising."

Often with one bath, and for breaking up symptoms of in grippe, fevers, pneumonia, congostion, etc., it is invaluable—really a household necessity. Gives the mest Afflicted for 30 Years with Eczema, Suffered Intensely. Tried Different Physicians - No Benefit. Cleansing and Refreshing Bath Known

James Fleming, Sac City, Iowa, writes And even those enjoying the best of health should use it at least once or twice a week, for its great value lies in the marvelous power to draw out of the system impurities that cause disease, and it is truly proving a godsend to humanity.

One of Karsas' Most Prominent Physicians Sold Over \$400 Worth of These Cabinets and Says:

Mr. James Fleming, Sac City, Iowa, writes:

"For 30 years I was afflicted with exema. Suffered severely. I tried different physicians, but little effect. Finally my attention was called to the wonderful cures by the Quaker Cabinet. I tried it and it has done far more for me than all other remedies. It also cured my husband of Scintic Rheumatism. When tired and worn out, a Hot Air bath refreshes and makes you sleep like a baby."

Declaration of the wonderful cures by the Quaker cabinet. I tried it and it has done far more for me than all other remedies. It also cured my husband of Scintic Rheumatism. When tired and worn out, a Hot Air bath refreshes and makes you sleep like a baby." And even those enjoying the best of health should use it at least once or twice a week, for its great value lies in the marvelons power to draw out of the system impurities

Doctors Told Me Two Years Ago I Had Bright's Disease-Could Not Live a Month. To-Day am Well and

cradible for a of a state of color in general ing one severe case of cold or La Grippe. You new Quaker is so easily cleaned and so perfect in construction that I can say it is the only Cabinet on the market which would be willing to recommend. I hope that people will all try them and be vivinced. Yours truly, Dr. E. L. EATO.

Treatment.

Rev. J. G. W. Henderson, Westron, La., writes, Nov. 18, 1902: "My little boy had dropsy so had he was past walking—so badly bloated the doctors gave him up. They said they could not cure him, but if he did not die, it would take them at least 3 years to cure him, but, thank God, the marvelous Quaker Cabinet Treatment cured him in 2 weeks. Worth \$1,000.00 to us."

Don't Fail to Wrice To-Day

For full information, or, better still, order a Cabinet; you won't be disappointed, as the to refund your money after thirty days' use if not just as represented.

We know them to do as they agree. They are reliable and responsible; capital, \$100,000. The Cabinet is just as represented, and will be promptly shipped upon receipt of money order, bank draft, certified check or registered letter.

Gures Female Ills Kidner March.

Cures Female Ills, Kidney Troubles and Dropsy. More Good in 5 Weeks than 3 Years' Doctoring.

Senator Depew's Laugh Makes Trouble.

It doesn't take much to lose a man

or woman prestige in this day and age.

Col. Theodore Bingham, Superintendent of

ciety."
Col. Bingham, by virtue of this particu-

The story goes that at a recent State din-ner at the White House Senator Depew

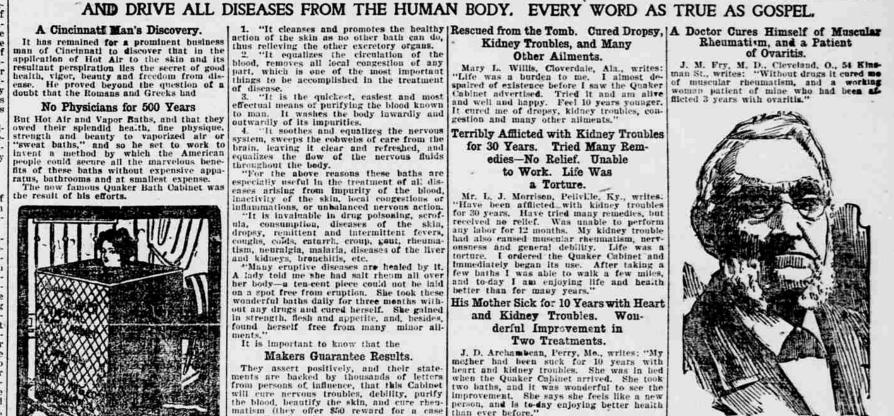
and some diplomats were conversing in

the Red Parlor, while the President and the ladies were in the Blue Parlor ad-

that is the only language the junior Sena-tor from New York is master of, it is said.

The President was very much annoyed by the racket in the Red Room, and sent Col.

the racket in the Red Room, and sent Col. Bingham in to quell the disturbance. Col. Bingham knew the laugh, so went directly to Senator Depew, and in a low voice told him that the noise disturbed the President. Senator Depew flushed, nodded his head, and Col. Bingham withdrew. It is now said that Senator Depew went to the President and told him that Col. Bingham was officious and bout his foolings in the



REV. G. N. BARLOW

CURES HEART TROUBLE, KIDNEY

DISEASE, RHEUMATISM. Rescued from the Grave.

Rev. G. N. Barlow, Detroit, Mich., writest "For many years was affileted with severs heart disease and kidney trouble, which compelled me to give up my magnificent work in California. The terribleness of my affliction canorina. The territorness of my affaction no mortal could possibly realize, and I despaired of ever getting beneat. After trying all other remedies your Quaker Cabinet beneated me as nothing else could have done, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferent. These Thermal Baths give me the most refreshing sleep I ever enjoyed."

How to Get One.

All our readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease, or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cablinets. Space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the mest exacting demand for durability and curative properties. Write the only makers, The World

Mfg. Co., 925 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, And ask them to send you their valuable illustrated booklet describing this invention, and these remarkable baths. The price of these Cubinets has always been \$5, but the makers offer to our readers, for sixty days, this Cabinet for \$3.50, complete, with medicine and valuations are new store and 100. this Cabinet for \$3.50, complete, with medicine and vaporizing pan, best stove and 100-page health and beauty book Free, or their \$10.00 finest and best double-walled Cabinet for \$8.10. Face and Head Steaming Atlantment, if desired, 65 cents extra, and it is indeed difficult to imagine where that gmount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring so much good health, strength and vigor.

Don't Fail to Wrice To-Day

Don't fall to write at once for booklet, whether you intend to buy or not, for you will receive great benefit by doing so.

\$150.00 a Month and Expenses. Rev. Fred D. Hamilton, of Buffalo, says:
"This Cabinet did my wife more good in 5
weeks than 3 years of doctoring and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and health resorts.
Cored her of female weakness, nervousness
and dropsy, with which she has long suffered.
It is a God-sent blessing to humanity."

This Cabinet is proving a wonderful seller
20,000 were sold last month by agents, and
the firm offers Big Wages to both men and
women upon request. Mr. Gleason made
5 months. Mr. Peart sold 1000 first year.
It is a God-sent blessing to humanity."

who has seen Senator Depew in the throes of a mighty laugh at one of his own stor-

ies, says that the old gentleman opens his mouth so wide that the top of his head seems to fly off, and that he indulges in

tesy. It is his duty, during the social sea-The Maimed Soldiers' Bill. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: WILL you grant me a few lines in your widelywho come along. On occasions of State circulated and influential paper to say a receptions and dinners, banquets, and the like, Col. Bingham stands at the left of in Committee of Conference? like, Col. Bingham stands at the left of the President and introduces Tom, Dick This is the bill granting \$50 for the loss and Harry and all their women relations of a leg below the knee or an arm below the tread on each other's 10,000 or the elbow, \$55 for a leg at the knee or more heels, in a pushing, shoving line past the President and the Cabinet women, vainly fancying that "this, indeed, is so-

putation is so near the hip or shoulder as to prohibit the use of an artificial

by his obeying an order of the President to tell Senator Depew not to laugh so loud, as it disturbed his other guests! Col. Bingham says this is not true, that he asked for the change himself, but he does not deny that he was obliged to ask Senator Depew to laugh less loudly, and that the President was the man who ordered him to do this. While Col. Bingham stoutly denies the story of his transfer, and insists that he asked it himself, it is not at all probable that any Army Officer is going to voluntarily diminish his own rank and cut down his own salary. As Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Col. Bingham bears the rank and draws the pay of a full Colonel, while his real rank and pay is that of a Major, and by leaving Washington he goes back to recognized.
What the maimed soldiers want is the

y leaving Washington he goes back to for retirement from active service

army.
The United States Treasury is ever flowing with money, and it is now a question what to do with it.

question what to do with it.

If there is a better and more patriotic expenditure than to distribute about \$600,000 of it annually over the whole country among the one-armed and one-legged men, I fail to see it.

It has been said that it will take \$6,000,000 to pay the pensions provided for by this bill. This is an error. Divide this sum by 10, and the result will be about the correct figure. the ladies were in the Blue Parlor ad-joining. Senator Depew is said to have been telling a story which was neither new nor particularly racy, but he always enjoys his own stories immensely, and laughs uproariously at them. His laugh-ter was infectious, and the diplomats laughed too, though not many of them could understand a word of English, and that is the only language the innor Sena-

about the correct figure.

The men who lost the r legs or arms in battle in the war for the Union should constitute a corps of honor, as much so as the Legion of Honor in France, or the

Tron Cross in Germany.

To make them so the pension now asked should be granted them.—J. J. PURMAN, M. D., Lieutenant 140th Pa., No. 1314 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

. The Make. (Puck.)

First Chauffeur: "What make is your

was officious and hurt his feelings in the presence of the diplomats, and demanded that the offending Colonel be sent away and a new officer be brought here in his stead. And the President ordered the Chauffeur: "Well, about hird the manufacturer's and two-th A Representative from a Western State | the repairer's."